

**CULTURAL RESOURCES LITERATURE REVIEW AND PEDESTRIAN  
RECONNAISSANCE FOR THE PROPOSED RIVERSIDE ENERGY RESOURCE  
CENTER, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for

**POWER ENGINEERS, INC**

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USGS 7.5' Quadrangle  
Riverside West, CA 1967, Photorevised 1980

SWCA Project No. 7468-109

SWCA Cultural Resources Report Database No. 2004-243

6 July 2004

## **MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT**

### ***PURPOSE AND SCOPE***

Power Engineers retained SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc. (SWCA) to conduct a cultural resources literature search, a pedestrian survey and Native American consultation in support of an Application by the Riverside Public Utilities to the California Energy Commission (CEC) for a Small Power Plant Exemption (SPPE) for the proposed Riverside Energy Resource Center (RERC) in the City of Riverside. The proposed project area is (1) the power plant site itself; a 12 acre parcel located at the northern terminus of Payton Street, immediately east of the City's Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) and south of the Santa Ana River; and (2) the associated power line right of way extending from the power plant, south along Payton Street to Jurupa Avenue, approximately 1.7 miles east on Jurupa, then a short distance south on Sheppard Street, along the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way, terminating in the existing Mountain View Sub Station.

Guidance from the CEC regarding the content of cultural resources studies to be included in SPPE submittals includes requirements for the completion of records searches, Native American consultation and field surveys.

#### **RECORDS SEARCHES must include:**

- Contact with the City and County and local archaeological and historical societies for knowledge of historical resources in the area.
- A search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) for cultural resources within one-quarter mile of the project area.

#### **NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION must include:**

- Proof of contact with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a Sacred Lands File Search.
- Copies of letters to and responses from Native Americans.

#### **FIELD SURVEYS must include:**

- The power plant site plus adjacent properties up to one-half miles distant.
- The transmission line right-of-way, plus adjacent areas up to 1000 feet on each side.

The cultural resources study in support of the proposed RERC project adhered to the above requirements. SWCA completed the required literature search and contacts, undertook Native American consultation, and accomplished a pedestrian survey of the Area of Potential Effect (APE), which included the power plant site and power line right-of-way and its immediate vicinity. The APE is defined as the area within which the direct and indirect impacts of project construction may have an effect on cultural resources.

The format of this report follows *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

### ***DATES OF INVESTIGATION***

Consultation with local and Native American interests was initiated on 2 December 2003 with a letter to Rob Wood of the NAHC requesting a Sacred Lands File Search. The Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California Riverside completed the search of its files on 3 December 2004. The City of Riverside's Planning Department, Janet Hansen, Historic Preservation Specialist, was contacted numerous times between 29 January and 6 March 2004 by telephone and Email, and the city's Historic Resources Inventory Database was accessed frequently during research and report development. The cultural resources survey of the property was conducted on 22 December 2003 and 26 May 2004.

### ***FINDINGS OF THE INVESTIGATION***

*Records search* results from the EIC indicated that no National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed or eligible sites, California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) listed or eligible sites, properties in the Historic Property Data File, or other cultural resources have been recorded within the boundaries of the RERC project area. However, eight cultural resources have been recorded within one-half mile of the project area. In addition, 13 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-half mile radius of the project area; three of which involved portion of the project area.

*Native American consultation* revealed that no Sacred Lands are present in the vicinity of the project area. However, ten individuals or groups representing the Cahuilla, Juaneño, Gabrielino and Serrano tribes, were contacted. Two responses were received.

*Pedestrian (and reconnaissance) survey* of the APE resulted in the discovery and subsequent recordation on DPR 523 forms, of one prehistoric archaeological site and ten historic properties deemed at least 45 years old.

### ***INVESTIGATION CONSTRAINTS***

The entire 12 acre parcel power plant site was used as a borrow area in the late 1990s for the Tequesquite landfill, presently located some four kilometers east of the current power plant site, adjacent to the Santa Ana River. Therefore, the current ground surface of the power plant site is several meters below the original surface prior to the barrow operation. Additionally, the majority of the ground surface of the transmission line right-of-way is under streets, sidewalks and structures.

### ***RECOMMENDATIONS***

Because several historic properties and prehistoric cultural resources are known to exist in the vicinity of the project area, the possibility exists that construction of the Riverside Energy Resource Center and related transmission lines will expose previously unknown cultural resources. Therefore, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist who meets the Secretary

of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology, monitor construction activities that disturb the ground surface. Actual construction areas to be monitored can be determined at the onset of the project by the monitoring archaeologist. That way, areas that are obviously not sensitive for cultural resources, do not need to be monitored. In the event that cultural resources are exposed during construction, the monitor must be empowered to temporarily halt construction in the immediate vicinity of the discovery while it is evaluated for significance. Construction activities could continue in other areas. If the discovery proves to be significant, additional work, such as evaluation and data recovery excavation, may be warranted.

### ***DISPOSITION OF DATA***

This report will be filed with the California Energy Commission, Power Engineers, SWCA Environmental Consultants, Mission Viejo and at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside. All field notes and other documentation related to the study are on file at SWCA Environmental Consultants.

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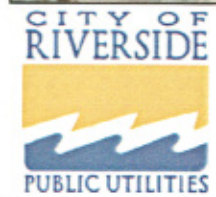
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**\*Not Included: Previously Submitted to CEC**





- Recreation trail
- Proposed 69kV Transmission line
- Existing Mtn. View Substation
- Proposed Site
- Adjacent to 5950 Acorn

# Riverside Energy Resource Center

Figure 1 - Project Overview



Scale 1:9,000  
1" = 750 ft.

Feet

0 750 1,500



101414 Riverside Energy, Riverside aerial.mxd, rev4 7-07-04 jw



## **UNDERTAKING INFORMATION/INTRODUCTION**

### ***CONTRACTING DATA***

Power Engineers retained SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc. (SWCA) to conduct a cultural resources literature search, pedestrian survey and Native American consultation in support of their Application to the California Energy Commission (CEC) for a Small Power Plant Exemption (SPPE), 04-SPPE-01 for the proposed Riverside Energy Resource Center (RERC) in the City of Riverside.

### ***PURPOSE***

This section contains a discussion of the applicable laws, ordinances, regulations and standards governing cultural resources, some of which must be adhered to prior to and during construction of the proposed RERC. Federal, state and local ordinances are included.

### **FEDERAL**

Cultural resources are considered during federal undertakings chiefly under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) through its implementing regulation, 36CFR800 (Protection of Historic Properties), as well as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under Section 101(d)(6)(A) of NHPA. Other federal laws include the Archaeological Data Preservation Act of 1974, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1989, among others.

Section 106 of NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470f) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register Of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36CFR800.1). Under Section 106, the significance of any adversely affected cultural resource is assessed and mitigation measures are proposed to reduce the impacts to an acceptable level. Significant cultural resources are those resources that are listed in, or are eligible for listing on the NRHP per the criteria listed at 36CFR60.4 below:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and that:

- (a) Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(c) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(d) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

## STATE

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources. If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2 (a), (b) and (c)). 21083.2 (g) describes an *unique archaeological resource* as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

(1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

(2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.

(3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

A *historical resource* is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Section 21084.1), a resource included in a local register of historical resources (15064.5(a)(2)), or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant (15064.5 (a)(3)).

Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the Guidelines and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the Statutes of CEQA were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study. Public Resources Code SS5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR. The purposes of the register are to maintain listings of the state's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources on the California Register were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing on the NRHP, enumerated above.

According to Section 15064.5(a)(3)(A-D) in the revised CEQA guidelines (Governor's Office of Planning and Research 1998), a resource is considered historically significant if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

(a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;



- (b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- (c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of installation, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- (d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Impacts to significant cultural resources that affect the characteristics of any resource that qualify it for the NRHP or adversely alter the significance of a resource listed on or eligible for listing on the CRHR are considered a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to cultural resources from the proposed RERC project are thus considered significant if the project physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource, changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource which contribute to its significance or introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

The disposition of burials falls first under the general prohibition on disturbing or removing human remains under Health and Safety Code 7050.5. More specifically, remains suspected to be Native American are treated under CEQA at Section 15064.5 and site language found at Public Resources Code SS5097.98 that illustrates the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If human remains are discovered during the construction of the RERC project, no further disturbance to the site shall occur and the Riverside County Coroner must be notified. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. The NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descended (MLD) from the deceased. The MLD may then make recommendations as to the disposition of the remains.

## LOCAL

***THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE*** has drafted its own requirements regarding the preparation of cultural resources reports for privately initiated development projects (updated March 1993), entitled, Requirements for the Preparation and Review of Archaeological and Biological Reports. It details the requirements as follows (summary):

*Qualification of Consultants:* Consultants wishing to submit archaeological reports to the County need to be pre-qualified to do so by the Planning Department.

*Memorandum of Understanding:* Following pre-qualification, the consultant and County need to execute a Memorandum of Understanding regarding the quality of the report and the procedures under which they will be prepared and submitted.

*Planner Notification of Need for Archaeological Reports:* If archaeological reports are necessary, as determined by the County's project planner, the planner will notify the project proponent.

*Selection of Consultant:* The project proponent is required to select an archaeological consultant qualified by the County. The selection must be made known to the County.

*Submittal of Report:* The consultant must submit his report to the County before or at the same time that it submits the report to the project proponent.

SWCA is already pre-qualified by the County and is on the qualified consultants list maintained by the County Planning Department. SWCA will submit a final report to the County concurrently with its submittal to Power Engineers, Inc.

***THE CITY OF RIVERSIDE'S*** commitment to historic preservation began in 1969 with the adoption of a preservation ordinance (*Title 20 of the Municipal Code*) and creation of the Cultural Heritage Board. Title 20 is the primary body of local laws relating to historic preservation and essentially provides guidance on the City's cultural resources program process. The ordinance contains provisions for surveying, recording and designating historic resources; provides historic district design guidelines; and includes an award-winning historic resources inventory data-base; educational programs and a historic preservation plan.

Web Site: [www.riversideca.gov/planning/historic.htm](http://www.riversideca.gov/planning/historic.htm).

The purpose of Title 20 (Section 20.05.010) of the Municipal Code is to “. . . promote the public health, safety and general welfare by providing for the identification, protection . . . and use of improvements, buildings, structures . . . having special historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic or artistic value in the City...” Subsection H. of the Purpose states that one of the reason for this is to “. . . identify as early as possible and resolve conflicts between the preservation of cultural resources and alternative land use.”

Per Title 20 and in the spirit of its language, SWCA conducted a cultural resources survey of the projects area's APE for the purpose of identifying and taking into account, before and during the proposed project, any significant cultural resources that could potentially suffer an adverse effect as a result of the proposed RERC project and to make a reasonable and good faith effort to resolve any conflicts that may result.

### ***UNDERTAKING***

Riverside Public Utilities (RPU) is seeking a Small Power Plant Exemption (SPPE) for a nominal 96.05 MW simple-cycle power plant within the City of Riverside, California. RPU proposes to build and operate a nominal 96.05 Mega Watt (MW) simple-cycle power plant on a 12 acre fenced site within the City of Riverside, California. The site is owned by the City of Riverside and is located adjacent to the City's Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) and cogeneration plant (used to burn methane from the WWTP digesters) in a light industrial/manufacturing area. The power plant and associated administration building and warehouse will occupy approximately eight of the 12 acres with the additional four acres reserved for equipment storage or future development.

The RERC project will consist of two aero-derivative combustion turbine engines with SCRs, an on-site switchyard, approximately 1.75 miles of 69kV transmission line, onsite natural gas and water supply interconnection, and on-site administration building and warehouse. The plant will be used for summer peaking needs between May and October. All power produced will stay entirely within RPU's system.

The entire plant perimeter will be fenced with a combination of chain-link fencing and architectural block walls and landscaping will be installed per City of Riverside code. The plant will have paved roads and parking areas. RPU will pave the main power plant block area and remaining areas will be covered with crushed rock or gravel. Stormwater that does not naturally infiltrate within the graveled areas will be routed to a retention basin or routed to the City's stormwater system. The plant will use recycled water from the adjacent WWTP for process water needs. It is also anticipated that processed wastewater from the RERC project will be routed to the WWTP.

## ***MAPS***

Figure 1 is an aerial photograph of the project area showing the proposed project site and linears. Figure 2 shows a portion of the USGS 7.5' Quadrangle for Riverside West, California, depicting previously recorded sites. Figure 3 is an aerial photograph of the project area depicting areas surveyed, a general characterization of the surrounding area, and the location of recorded resources.

## ***PROJECT PERSONNEL***

The cultural resources study was directed by Mr. Patrick Maxon and Mr. James Steely, who meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (NPS 1983), for prehistoric archaeology, and history and architectural history respectively. The literature review was undertaken by Darcy Wiewall, Information Officer at the EIC. Mr. Maxon undertook Native American consultation and communicated with local governments and societies. Mr. Maxon and Mr. Steely performed the cultural resources survey and authored this report. Rebecca Korinek and Chris Query, GIS Technicians, prepared the figures. Resumes for the personnel who participated in the project are contained in Appendix A.

The state agencies involved in the cultural resources management for the contract included:

- Native American Heritage Commission (Mr. Rob Wood)
- State Historic Preservation Officer (Mr. Knox Mellon, Mr. Stephen Mikesell)
- California Energy Commission (Mr. Dale Edwards, Ms. Dorothy Torres)



## SETTING

### *CULTURAL SETTING*

Humans have certainly been present in the New World since 11,000 B.C. There is growing evidence, however, that humans were present long before that date (Dixon 1993). Linguistic and genetic studies suggest a date of 20,000 to 40,000 years ago as more realistic (LA Times 1998). The evidence of earlier occupation is not yet conclusive, but it is beginning to be accepted by archaeologists. The Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania and Monte Verde in Chile, for instance, are two early sites that have produced reliable dates to as early as 12,500 years B.C. These earliest known remains indicate a very small, mobile population, apparently dependent on hunting of large game animals as the primary subsistence strategy. Other resources were certainly used, but the bulk of the few traces remaining today are related to game hunting (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984, Moratto 1984).

The first useful chronology for southern California in general was developed by William Wallace (1955), who described four distinct periods applicable to the southern California coastal region. Although dated, the chronology's relative accuracy has been vindicated by more recent radiocarbon dates. Wallace's earliest period - Horizon I: Early Man - was dated from an unknown time near the end of the Pleistocene to about 5500 B.C. The surviving material culture of this period consists primarily of large, extremely well made projectile points as well as large, but crude tools such as scrapers and choppers. Encampments were probably never permanent, and were probably sited near a major kill. Occupation would have persisted only until the resources of that kill were exhausted. Such an economy, using only a small fraction of the available resources, would not have supported a large population; therefore, it is probable that the Paleo-Indians lived in groups no larger than extended families and that contact with other such groups was infrequent.

The Pleistocene came to an end sometime around 9000 years B.C., and the large game animals gradually became extinct. This major change in resource availability, coupled with population expansion, necessitated a major change in subsistence strategies.

The succeeding period identified by Wallace is labeled Horizon II: Milling Stone Assemblages - so named because of the predominance of lithic milling tools associated with it. These tools - the mano and metate - were used to process the small, hard seeds associated with the Sage Scrub Ecological Community. Settlement size seems to have increased from the Early Man Period. An annual round of seasonal migrations was likely practiced as movements coincided with ripening vegetal resources. Some formal burials are also evident. This successful adaptation to local conditions persisted essentially unchanged until around 3000 years B.C.

The Millingstone was followed, in Wallace's scheme, by Horizon III: Intermediate Cultures. The major change marking the Intermediate was the introduction of the mortar and pestle, allowing for the widespread exploitation of the acorn as a food resource. Flaked stone tools also became more diverse and plentiful. Population growth resulted from exploitation of a wider range of resources.

Wallace's final phase is termed Horizon IV: Late Prehistoric Cultures. In the Late Prehistoric (beginning circa A.D. 1000), groups began to settle along trade routes and there was a greater utilization of food resources with more land and sea mammal hunting to complement collecting. The pattern of life in Horizon IV was more complex than during earlier periods. More classes of artifacts were being produced and they exhibited a more sophisticated degree of workmanship. The observation that the bow and arrow was now utilized to a greater extent is based on the recovery of a greater number of small, finely flaked projectile points. Other items include steatite containers, shell fishhooks, perforated stones, bone tools, personal ornaments, asphalt adhesive and elaborate mortuary customs. In addition, the population increased and larger, more permanent villages evolved (Wallace 1955:223). Late sites contain beautiful and complex objects of utility, art and decoration.

During the Late Prehistoric, emigrants from the Great Basin appeared in southern California. Apparently these peoples were very quick to adopt most of the local traits, because it is difficult to separate the archaeological assemblages of the emigrants from those of the indigenous peoples based on artifact typology alone. Linguistic (Kroeber 1925) studies provide most of the extant evidence of the migration.

### ***ETHNOGRAPHY***

The current Riverside Energy Center study area lies in the vicinity of several ethnographically known groups of Native Americans. The immediate study area was probably occupied ethnographically by the Serrano (King 2003: Fig. 1). To the west, the ethnographic group known as the Gabrielino or Tongva was located (Bean and Smith 1978). The ethnographically known Cahuilla lived immediately to the east (Bean 1978) and the Luiseño to the southeast (Bean and Shippek 1978).

The language of all four groups was derived from the Takic family, part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, which can be traced to the Great Basin area (Driver 1969). Linguistic analysis suggests that at one time (probably before 500 B.C.) much of the southern California coastal region was populated by Hokan speakers who were gradually displaced by Takic speaking immigrants from the southern Sierra Nevadas and Great Basin area. The timing and extent of the migrations and their impact on indigenous peoples is not well understood.

### **SERRANO**

In the immediate area around Riverside and to the north were the Serrano. Serrano is a Spanish term meaning mountaineer or highlander (Bean and Smith 1978), but tribal members refer to themselves as the Maarrénga'yam (Ramón and Elliot 2000: xxix). The Serrano occupied the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains and their southern foothills, the Mojave Desert near Apple Valley and out to Barstow, and areas as far east as Twentynine Palms and Yucaipa Valley. This territorial reach, recently proposed by King (2003) after modeling marriage networks from mission sacramental register data, expands traditional descriptions (Bean and Smith 1978). Their lands ranged in elevation from 1,500 feet in the desert areas to over 11,000 feet in the mountainous areas. The desert dwelling Serrano, or Vanyume, occupied the Upper Sonoran plant-animal community. Serrano villages were located near permanent water sources, making water a determining factor in the location of their settlements (Bean and Smith 1978). The

Serrano village of Jurupa (on the west bank of the Santa Anna River, near Mount Rubidoux) was their major settlement close to the project area.

The Serrano language is part of the Serran language group, which includes both Serrano groups (Serrano proper and Vanyume), Kitanemuk and possibly Tataviam (Bean and Smith 1978), a branch of the Takic language family, and part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock. This places the Serrano among the larger “Shoshonean” migration into southern California that occurred 2,000 to 3,000 years ago.

The Serrano were organized in autonomous localized lineages that maintained favored, generalized usage areas. These lineages were organized into exogamous clans. Each clan had a hereditary leader, called the *kiika'*, who conducted ceremonies and religious activities (Bean and Smith 1978).

The Serrano maintained a hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy: the men hunting and the women gathering. Larger game was generally hunted with the bow and arrow, while snares, traps and pits were used for capturing smaller game. At certain times of the year, communal hunting and gathering expeditions were held. Faunal resources available to the desert dwelling Serrano included deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbit, small rodents and several species of birds (quail being their favorite). Meat was generally prepared by cooking in earth ovens, boiling or sun-drying. Cooking and food preparation utensils consisted primarily of lithic knives and scrapers, mortars and metates, pottery, and bone or horn utensils. Floral resources available to the desert dwelling Serrano included honey mesquite, piñon nuts, yucca roots, mesquite and cacti fruits. These resources were supplemented by trade with foothill groups for roots, bulbs, shoots and seeds (Bean and Smith 1978:571).

Serrano dwellings were generally circular in plan. Houses were used primarily for storage and sleeping, while the majority of their household activities were conducted outdoors. Villages had a ceremonial house where the *kiika'* resided, as well as a sweathouse (Bean and Smith 1978).

With villages in the San Gabriel foothills such as Asucsabit (near the modern city of Azusa) and Cucamobit (at Cucamonga), the Serrano's first contact with the Spanish occurred in 1771 with the founding of Mission San Gabriel. The mission's *asistencias* of San Bernardino, founded near the village of Guachama, put the missionaries permanently in the Riverside area by 1810. An uprising against the Spanish in 1811 resulted in military expeditions to forcibly bring many Serrano, Cahuilla and interior Luiseño into the missions as part of a plan to pacify the region east of Riverside (L. Bean and W. Mason, personal communication 2001). By 1834 most of the Serrano had died of European introduced diseases, been moved to the Franciscan missions, or worked on private ranchos.

In 1839 members of the Lugo family, prominent Californio rancheros, were granted tracts of land around Jurupa. By this time extensive raiding from Great Basin tribes and Mexican renegades was taking place throughout the region. Most of the Serrano were either mission neophytes or had died of infectious disease brought about by association with the Euro-Americans. The Lugo family looked to the Cahuilla to form a buffer group against the raiders. A Mountain Cahuilla clan lead by Chief Juan Antonio agreed to settle in the valley, over the ensuing years shifting habitation from the rancho to the San Timoteo Creek that feeds into the



Santa Ana River (Christian 2002). Most died in the small pox epidemic of the 1860s, including Chief Juan Antonio. These are the native people who later appear in historic photos around Mount Rubidoux. Some remnant remained in the Riverside area until the 1920s when the remaining few moved to the Soboba Reservation. These Mountain Cahuilla people had not been missionized, and were allowed to live their own lives in a loose affiliation with the Lugo rancho.

As of 1975, most of the few remaining Serrano were living on the Morongo or San Manuel reservations and only 100 people, from a precontact population estimate of 1,500-2,500, claimed Serrano descent (Bean and Smith 1978).

### **GABRIELINO/TONGVA**

To the west of the Serrano were the Gabrielino/Tongva. They arrived in the Los Angeles Basin probably before 500 B.C. as part of the so-called Shoshonean (Takic speaking) Wedge from the Great Basin region and gradually displaced the indigenous peoples, probably Hokan speakers. Large, permanent villages were established in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast. Eventually, Gabrielino territory encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin, coastal regions from Topanga Canyon in the north to Aliso Creek in the south, and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicholas and Santa Catalina (Bean and Smith 1978:538-540). Recent studies suggest the population may have numbered as many as 10,000 individuals at their peak in the precontact period.

The subsistence economy of the Gabrielino was one of hunting and gathering. The surrounding environment was rich and varied and the natives were able to exploit mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts and coasts. As with most native Californians, acorns were the staple food (by the Intermediate Horizon), supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds and fruit of a wide variety of flora (i.e., cactus, yucca, sage, agave, etc.). Fresh and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, insects, as well as large and small mammals, were exploited.

A wide variety of tools and implements were employed by the Gabrielino to gather, collect and process food resources. The most important hunting tool was the bow and arrow. Traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings were also employed. Fish were an important resource and nets, traps, spears, harpoons, hooks and poisons were utilized to catch them. Ocean-going plank canoes and tule balsa canoes were used for fishing as well as for travel (Moratto 1990:63) by those groups residing near the ocean.

The processing of food resources was accomplished in a variety of ways: nuts were cracked with hammer stone and anvil; acorns were ground with mortar and pestle, seeds and berries with mano and metate. Yucca, an important resource in many areas, was eaten by the natives, as well as exploited for its fibers.

Strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks were also employed. Food was consumed from a variety of vessels. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Kroeber 1925:629).

Gabrielino houses were circular, domed structures of willow poles thatched with tule. They were actually quite large and could in some cases hold fifty individuals. Other structures served as sweathouses, menstrual huts and ceremonial enclosures (Bean and Smith 1978).

Kroeber (1925:621) considered the Gabrielino:

. . .to have been the most advanced group south of Tehachapi, except perhaps the Chumash. They certainly were the wealthiest and most thoughtful of all the Shoshoneans of the State, and dominated these civilizationally wherever contacts occurred.

The center of the Gabrielino religion was Chingichnich (or Chinigchinich), the last of a series of heroic mythological figures who created mankind, gave instruction on laws and institutions and then died. He then rose to the stars to sit in judgment of the people, rewarding the faithful and punishing those who disobeyed his laws (Kroeber 1925:637-638). The Chingichnich religion was apparently relatively new when the Spanish arrived, and was spreading to nearby groups. Relatively little is known concerning religious practices, but an enclosure called a wankech, containing a representation of Chingichnich, was found in each of the larger villages. The worship of Chingichnich was closely tied to the toloache cult where rituals included the ingestion of extracts from the datura plant; a hallucinogen (Kroeber 1925:622).

Girls were the subjects of an initiation ceremony around the age of puberty. It is unknown whether boys had a similar ceremony. Marriages were the occasion for elaborate ceremonies, but little is known concerning actual practices.

The Gabrielino traced their descent through the male line (Kroeber 1925:633), with status being determined by both wealth and heredity. Each lineage had a leader (chief), whose authority rested in possession of a "sacred bundle." The chief had several assistants to help him with his many duties, including the collection of taxes (gifts from the people, primarily for consumption by guests), leading war parties, concluding treaties and seeing to community welfare. Subject to approval of the people, the position of chief was hereditary within the male line, though females could serve if no male heir was available. Shamans were also people of power, whose primary responsibilities were the overseeing of the various rituals.

The mainland Gabrielino practiced cremation of the dead. Cremation usually occurred about three days after death. Most possessions of the deceased were burned, though some were kept for burning at the annual mourning ceremony, an eight-day event in the fall of the year.

## **CAHUILLA AND LUISEÑO**

The Luiseño and the Cahuilla were located to the south and east of the project area respectively. The term "Luiseño" originally identified those peoples who were under the control of the Franciscan priests at Mission San Luis Rey, but came to be applied specifically to the Payomkawichum ethnic nation where the mission was founded. The name "Cahuilla" is most likely derived from an indigenous word meaning "master" or "boss" (Bean and Bourgeault 1989).

While the exact territorial boundaries of the Luiseño and the Cahuilla can no longer be defined with any certainty, most ethnographic models place the location of the boundary north of the city of Lake Elsinore. For example, Bean and Shippek's (1978) delineation of Luiseño territory places the current project area just north of their territory. Cahuilla territory, on the other hand, was delineated immediately east of the current project area (Bean 1978). One must take into

consideration that there was a constant shifting of clans and societies throughout prehistory. With the advent of the Mission Period, populations from several tribes were first centralized onto mission grounds and then redistributed to ranchos and farming settlements without consideration of the individuals' origins. Unlike the European mindset of exact property boundaries, the indigenous populations' concept of territory and boundaries are viewed from the inside out, based on resource rights around settlement locations.

The Cahuilla and Luiseño are broadly similar, but there are significant differences in language, ritual and ceremonial observations, and material culture to justify identification as separate entities. The languages of both groups were derived from the Cupan branch of the Takic family, part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock. This origin is shared with the Juaneño tribal group located in what is now Orange Counties, as well as with the Cupeño, a group to the southeast. The Tongva in Los Angeles County, and the Serrano to the north, are related members of the Takic family, but of a separate branch (Mithun 1999).

It is believed that the Cahuilla migrated to southern California about 2,000 to 3,000 years ago, most likely from northern California with the other Takic speakers. The Cahuilla settled in a territory that extended from the present day city of Beaumont to the central portion of the Salton Sea, occupying the Coachella Valley, the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains, and a portion of the San Jacinto Valley. At the time of initial European occupation they had a population of as many as 6,000 to 10,000 individuals. More than 65 % of Cahuilla territory was located in the low desert (Bean and Bourgeault 1989).

The Cahuilla had three primary levels of socio-political organization. The highest level was the ethnic nationality, encompassing everyone speaking the common language. Next were the two patrimoieties of the Wildcats and the Coyotes. Every clan of the Cahuilla fell into one or the other of these moieties. The third basic level consisted of the numerous political-ritual-corporate units called sibs, or a patrilineal clan (Bean 1978:580). While anthropologists have designated groups of Cahuilla clans by their geographical location into Pass, Desert, and Mountain, suggesting dialect and ceremonial differences between these groupings (Strong 1929), these social and linguistic differences were more a result of proximity than actual social connections. In reality there is a continuum of minor differences from one clan to the next. Lineages within a clan cooperated in defense, in community subsistence activities, and in religious ceremonies. While most lineages owned their own village site and particular resource plots, much of the territory was open to all Cahuilla people.

Each lineage within a sib has a defined territory that, among the Cahuilla of the Coachella Valley desert, was formed around springs in mountain canyons and the alluvial fans that spread from these canyons out into the desert floor. Villages in these canyons were occupied year around. Elsewhere the villages were located along perennial springs, creeks and rivers. They were situated to take maximum advantage of natural resources such as climate, water, food, and materials. Individuals or groups would periodically leave the villages for gathering, hunting, visiting, or trading activities. The sibs and lineages would maintain formal associations among themselves for protection, for religious ceremonies, and help with large projects. The relationship between these groups was maintained through intermarriage and ceremonial reciprocity (Bean 1972).



The founding lineage of a sib often possessed the position of ceremonial leader, and maintained both the ceremonial house and the clan ceremonial bundle that the leader used. The lineages had their own leaders (nét) who, like the clan leader, inherited their positions usually father to son. The nét was responsible for the upkeep of community religious rituals and ritual objects. He was an “economic executive” for his people, directing the timing and location for the gathering of foods and hunting of game, their storage for future use, and ultimately distribution. He met with other lineage heads to discuss ceremonial rounds, boundary disputes, marriage arrangements, and other inter-clan matters. The nét had his own major assistant, the páxa’, who helped carry out all the directions of the net. Together they were part of a council made up of other smaller family heads, ceremonialists, and shamans who helped to inform and give advice to the net (Bean 1978:580).

The westernmost traditional Cahuilla villages were located in the San Gorgonio Pass. These were Aykat, Pisataña, Waqsiš and Malki. The clans of these habitations maintained a marriage network among themselves and eastward to the Palm Springs-area canyons. They were also linked to Serrano clans in the adjacent San Bernardino Mountains. In the early Historic Period the Serrano Mariña clan inhabited this Cahuilla village location. In the late Nineteenth Century a portion of these lands formed the Morongo Indian Reservation, occupied by both Cahuilla and Serrano who have intermarried to a substantial degree.

## ***HISTORY***

The Santa Ana River basin hosts and defines practically all natural resources, prehistoric record and historic events in the project area, about five miles northwest of downtown Riverside, California. The first recorded Euro-American entry into the area described the 1774 expedition of Juan Bautista de Anza, a Spanish military officer from Tubac, Arizona, surveying an overland trail from the Mexican interior to San Francisco. De Anza followed his mapping adventure in 1775-1776 across the Santa Ana Narrows with a group of settlers and livestock to colonize San Francisco Bay. The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail - approved by Congress in 1990 and mapped by the National Park Service in 1996 - and National Millennial Trail - designated in 1999 - commemorate the trail as a heritage tourism automobile route (California Highways 2004).

In 1838 under Mexican government land-grant procedures, San Diego merchant Juan Bandini obtained title to much of the Santa Ana River drainage in this area and named his operation Rancho Jurupa. In 1870 a group of Anglo-American investors bought much of the rancho and surveyed a square-mile townsite for their new colony named Riverside. They built irrigation canals to divert water from the Santa Ana River and as a result founded the modern California citrus industry (Riverside 2004b). In 1882 an affiliate of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway extended the Chicago railroad’s mainline through Riverside, connecting Barstow with Los Angeles. In 1892 the Southern Pacific Railroad extended a branch line to the city, and the associated land, produce and population boom led to creation in 1893 of Riverside County with Riverside as county seat (Hansen and Mermilliod 2002).

Further expansion of California and Western commerce in 1904 brought the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad across the Santa Ana River and through Riverside to connect the thriving capitals of California and Utah. The “Salt Lake Route” (after 1921 the Union Pacific,

which it remains today) that year built a massive 984-foot-long concrete viaduct across the Santa Ana's Anza Narrows to gain access from the north bank into Riverside south of the river. The bridge briefly held the title "largest concrete structure in the world" after completion (HAER 1991). The railroad established a depot for "Jurupa" just south of the river (between present Jurupa Avenue and Mountain View Avenue; not extant), and in 1908 the Riverside Land and Irrigation Company platted housing tracts around the railroad station. A handful of suburban-styled homes appeared by the 1920s in the area, also occupied by a dairy and a poultry operation (Hansen and Mermilliod 2002). The surviving 1910s and 1920s houses along Jurupa Avenue and Florence Street represent this early 20th century attempt at Riverside suburban settlement; the barn in the 5000 block of Jurupa Avenue perhaps represents the concurrent mix of farming operations before the Second World War.

The City of Riverside built a new wastewater treatment plant in 1942 about 1.5 miles east of the railroad mainline, between Jurupa Avenue and the river at the north extreme of Acorn Street (Riverside 2001). This modern plant (the Riverside Water Quality Control Plant), likely built with federal Work Projects Administration assistance, reflected a post-Depression boom in Riverside and California in general. Following the end of the Second World War in 1945, the area between the old suburb of Jurupa and the treatment plant at last began to develop beyond the early residential examples near the Jurupa depot, but mostly with commercial establishments served largely by automobiles and trucks. This strip-development of Jurupa Avenue brought distinctive post-war commercial buildings such as the wartime-design Quonset hut at 6091 Jurupa Avenue.

The wastewater treatment plant's subsequent expansions, doubling in capacity in 1953 and again in 1958, chronicle the intensity of the post-war population boom in Riverside (Riverside 2001). One residence in the project area along Jurupa Avenue between the railroad at the east and Payton Street on the west, 7297 Jurupa at the intersection of Acorn just west of Payton, dates from c. 1960 and appears to represent the final "build out" of the project area in historic post-war patterns.

## BACKGROUND RESEARCH

### *RECORDS SEARCH*

Ms. Darcy Wiewall, Information Officer at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside, accomplished a cultural resources records search on 3 December 2003 (see Appendix B). The search included a review of the Center's archaeological site records and reports as well as the National Register of Historic Places; the Office of Historic Preservation: Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility and Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File; and the 1901 and 1942 USGS Riverside topographic maps. The search results indicated that no National Register of Historic Places listed or eligible sites, California Register of Historic Resources listed or eligible sites, Properties in the Historic Property Data File, or other cultural resources have been recorded within the boundaries of the RERC project area. However, eight cultural resources have been recorded within one-half mile of the project area. In addition, 13 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-half mile radius of the project area; three of which involved portion of the project area.

The following table depicts the eight cultural resources within one-half mile of the project area. Figure 2 on the following page depicts the location of the eight resources. Because they have all been destroyed, their locations are no longer confidential:

**Table 1: Cultural Resources Within ½ Mile of Project Area**

<b>Trinomial</b>	<b>Recorder/Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
CA-RIV-127	Eberhart/1951	Originally recorded as a village site; Partially destroyed by construction of a railroad bridge (CA-RIV-3361H). Series of bedrock slicks and mortars.
CA-RIV-325	F. & P. Johnston/1967	Group of unspecified artifacts on river bottom.
CA-RIV-620	S. Hammond/1973	Bedrock slicks and mortars on several boulders.
CA-RIV-679	A. Haenszel/1967	Several red pictographs on large boulder; probably destroyed.
CA-RIV-1711	A. Haenszel/1967	Camp w/bedrock mortars, metates and manos.
CA-RIV-3355	J. Schmidt, et al./1987	Granite outcrop w/several slicks; exfoliation has damaged the site.
CA-RIV-3361H	J. Sorensen/1987	Union Pacific railway bridge, over Santa Ana River; constructed in 1903.
CA-RIV-3375	R. Parr/1988	Three bedrock milling slicks on two small granite outcrops.

As mentioned above, 13 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-half mile radius of the project area; three of the studies involved portions of the current project area. These are described below.

It is clear that the immediate area in the vicinity of the proposed Riverside Energy Center is sensitive for the presence of cultural resources. At least eight cultural resources have previously been recorded within one-half mile of the proposed development and others were surely present in the past as the Santa Ana River floodplain was extensively used by prehistoric residents of the




area. In fact, a bedrock mortar feature was discovered and recorded during the current project. Therefore, it is possible that additional resources exist in the subsurface.

**Dillon 1995 (RI-3893)**

Brian Dillon conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed Riverside Cogeneration project along the Santa Ana River. It consisted of an examination of a 125-acre landfill site, a 25-acre borrow area and an approximately four-mile pipeline route between the two areas. The examination failed to result in the discovery of any previously unknown cultural resources. It did, however, reveal that five previously known sites (CA-RIV-325, CA-RIV-620, CA-RIV-679, CA-RIV-3355 and CA-RIV-3375) were located near enough to the proposed pipeline to recommend monitoring; and two additional previously known sites (CA-RIV-127 and CA-RIV-3361H) might be intersected by the proposed cogeneration pipeline and also required monitoring. Dillon recommended that monitoring of initial pipeline trenching should be undertaken to assure avoidance of these sites. Apparently, enough discretion in the design of the project was possible so the sites could be avoided (Dillon 1995:56).





 Map Source: USGS 7.5' Quad: RIVERSIDE WEST	 0 2000 feet 0 500 meter 1:24,000		Riverside Energy Project
			Figure 2. Previously Recorded Sites



### **Alexandrowicz 1999 (RI-4451)**

John Alexandrowicz of Archaeological Consulting Services (ACS) completed the monitoring recommended by Dillon (1995) in 1999. Alexandrowicz identifies six sites (CA-RIV-127, CA-RIV-325, CA-RIV-620, CA-RIV-3355, CA-RIV-3361H, CA-RIV-3375) as well as the first gas well to be drilled in the landfill, that Dillon thought worthy of examination during construction. Monitoring occurred near only four of these sites (CA-RIV-127, CA-RIV-620, CA-RIV-3361H and at Well #1). No monitoring was accomplished during construction near the remaining three sites. No significant cultural resources were discovered during any of the monitoring for the project (Alexandrowicz 1999: 4).

### **Jones & Stokes 2000 (RI-4404)**

This long range, linear project only impinged on the current project area where it crossed Jurupa Avenue. No cultural resources were discovered during this effort.

## **NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION**

On 2 December 2003, SWCA contacted Mr. Rob Wood of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a Sacred Lands File Search and Native American contacts list. The NAHC's response on 9 December 2003 indicated that no known Native American cultural resources are present in the immediate project area, but a substantial list of potentially knowledgeable Native Americans in the area was provided. Subsequently, SWCA sent letters describing the project to ten individuals or groups named by the NAHC. They are the:

- Augustine Band of Mission/Cahuilla Indians (Maryann Martin/Karen Kupcha)
- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (Richard Milanovich/Joseph Nixon)
- Cabazon Band of Mission Indians (John James)
- Pechanga Band of Mission Indians (Mark Macarro)
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (Deron Marquez)
- Professional Native American Cultural Resources Monitors (Samuel Dunlap)
- Ti'At Society (Cindy Alvitre)
- San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians (Henry Contreras)
- Gabrielino/Tongva Council/Gabrielino Tongva Nation
- Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians of CA (Susan Frank)

Two response letters were received: Joseph Nixon, Cultural Resources Coordinator of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians and Karen Kupcha, Tribal Administrator of the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians (both were sent 22 January 2004). Both acknowledged that the project was outside of their reservation lands and they did not know of cultural resources in the area. The Augustine Band recommends that additional tribes be contacted and that monitoring should occur during construction. The Agua Caliente asked for a copy of the final cultural resources report for inclusion in the Agua Caliente Cultural Register. See Appendix C to view all consultation letters and documents.

## LOCAL CONTACTS

SWCA contacted the following local historic associations, societies and specialists to obtain additional information available regarding cultural resources located within one mile of the project area:

- Riverside Public Library, William Swafford, City Librarian
- Old Riverside Foundation
- Riverside Historical Society

William Swafford stated that he had no knowledge of significant historic properties near the project area. Calls to the Old Riverside Foundation and the Riverside Historical Society went unanswered. SWCA is not aware of any significant cultural resources located within one mile of the project area that were not already identified as a result of the literature review previously undertaken at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

SWCA also contacted the following government specialists regarding the presence of cultural resources within one mile of the project area:

- City of Riverside, Janet Hansen, Historic Preservation Specialist, Planning Department
- County of Riverside, Cindy Thomack, Historic Preservation Officer

Janet Hansen, Historic Preservation Specialist at the City of Riverside, suggested researching the City's Historic Resources Inventory Data Base on the City of Riverside Web Site: [http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic\\_resources/main.aspx](http://olmsted.riversideca.gov/historic_resources/main.aspx). The database may be searched by address, style, builder, name, type, etc., but it is not possible to search by street or area. The table below (**Table 2.**) summarizes the list of addresses searched in the city's database. Of the ten historic properties recorded as a result of SWCA's literature review and pedestrian survey, only four properties (5746, 5868 and 5876 Jurupa Avenue and 6019 Florence Street) appear on the list. Neither the Wastewater Treatment Facility, Martha-McLean - Anza Narrows Park or Union Pacific Railroad Bridge are listed. This information strengthens SWCA's contention that all properties older than 45 years *and retaining sufficient historic integrity* were identified and recorded as a result of the pedestrian survey.

**Table 2.****Queried Addresses**

<b>Street #</b>	<b>Street Name</b>	<b>Street #</b>	<b>Street Name</b>	<b>Street #</b>	<b>Street Name</b>	<b>Street #</b>	<b>Street Name</b>
7297	Jurupa Avenue	6344	Jurupa Avenue	5971	Jurupa Avenue	5833	Jurupa Avenue
7265	Jurupa Avenue	6330	Jurupa Avenue	5942	Jurupa Avenue	5826	Jurupa Avenue
7209	Jurupa Avenue	6314	Jurupa Avenue	5925	Jurupa Avenue	5808	Jurupa Avenue
7190	Jurupa Avenue	6284	Jurupa Avenue	5909	Jurupa Avenue	6015	Sheppard Street
7171	Jurupa Avenue	6190	Jurupa Avenue	5901	Jurupa Avenue	6019	Sheppard Street
7101	Jurupa Avenue	6110	Jurupa Avenue	6054	Jurupa Avenue	6023	Sheppard Street
7007	Jurupa Avenue	6191	Jurupa Avenue	6011	Vera Street	6027	Sheppard Street
7000	Jurupa Avenue	6174	Jurupa Avenue	6001	Vera Street	6033	Sheppard Street
6997	Jurupa Avenue	6158	Jurupa Avenue	6082	Vera Street	6039	Sheppard Street
6990	Jurupa Avenue	6142	Jurupa Avenue	6000	Vanessa Street	6043	Sheppard Street
6825	Jurupa Avenue	6110	Jurupa Avenue	6004	Vanessa Street	6047	Sheppard Street
6600	Jurupa Avenue	6091	Jurupa Avenue	6008	Vanessa Street	6051	Sheppard Street
6611	Jurupa Avenue	6086	Jurupa Avenue	6012	Vanessa Street	6055	Sheppard Street
6485	Jurupa Avenue	6070	Jurupa Avenue	6016	Vanessa Street	6059	Sheppard Street
6417	Jurupa Avenue	6062	Jurupa Avenue	5876	Jurupa Avenue	6063	Sheppard Street

6416	Jurupa Avenue	6054	Jurupa Avenue	5868	Jurupa Avenue	6158	Columbus
6391	Jurupa Avenue	6009	Jurupa Avenue	5845	Jurupa Avenue	5833	Jurupa Avenue
6374	Jurupa Avenue	5986	Jurupa Avenue	5835	Jurupa Avenue	--	--

Cindy Thomack at the County of Riverside searched her files for evidence of cultural resources near the project area. According to Ms. Thomack a historic properties survey of parts of the County was undertaken in the early 1980s. The survey was accomplished mostly by volunteers under the supervision of a County historian. The record is incomplete, as properties were missed by the survey, and properties not old enough for listing at the time, may have now become eligible. No 1980s survey properties were within the project's APE.

## **FIELD SURVEY METHODS**

On 22 December 2003 a reconnaissance-level cultural resources survey was accomplished by report author and historian/architectural historian James Steely. Three general areas were examined (see Figure 2, below):

- The main power plant location site (12 acres)
- Parts of the adjacent Waste Water Treatment Facility
- The proposed transmission line route beginning at the northern end of Payton Street to Jurupa Avenue; eastward along Jurupa Avenue between Payton and Sheppard Streets and a short stretch south on Sheppard Street to the Mountain View substation

Typically, a cultural resources reconnaissance includes examining the property for resources older than 45 years of age, and, if warranted, to formally record them using California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site recording forms. Resources include prehistoric sites, isolates and features, as well as potentially historic buildings (houses, barns, farmsteads, stables, garages, commercial/industrial facilities, etc.), structures (bridges, power plants, transmission lines, railroad tracks, roads, irrigation lines, canals, ditches, etc.), and deposits (privy pits, trash scatters, wells, cisterns, etc.). Any information gleaned from the literature review and Native American consultation relative to traditional cultural properties and/or sacred places is also considered.

### ***POWER PLANT LOCATION***

First, the 12 acre proposed Power Plant area, located at the northern termination of Peyton Street, north of Jurupa Avenue, was examined for cultural resources. Brian Arnold assisted in walking transects (ca 20 meters wide) across the 12 acre parcel. Several large boulder formations exist on the parcel. These were closely examined. The transects walked by Brian Arnold were resurveyed by the author on 26 May 2004.

### ***RIVERSIDE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT***

Although well outside the current project area, SWCA researchers next examined the grounds of the Waste Water Treatment Plant, immediately west of and adjacent to the 12-acre proposed power plant location, for the presence of cultural resources. The buildings and other structures of the facility were examined to determine their approximate age and integrity. A maintenance person with more than 30 years on the job provided extensive information on the history of the facility. He told us of an archaeological site on the facility, consisting of bedrock mortars that he knew had previously been protected by construction of a chain link fence around it. This resource was visited to verify its existence and record on a DPR 523 form.



## ***PAYTON & SHEPPARD STREETS AND JURUPA AVENUE***

This portion of the survey began with a windshield survey of the entire proposed transmission line route. During this first pass, all potential historic resources (older than 45 years *and retaining sufficient integrity for evaluation*) within 100 feet (30.8 meters) or at least one property deep of the proposed line and all areas of exposed ground surface were noted for later pedestrian examination. The line was driven a second time, with SWCA researchers stopping at each area identified in the first pass. Locations containing potentially historic properties were examined closely, photographed and documented.

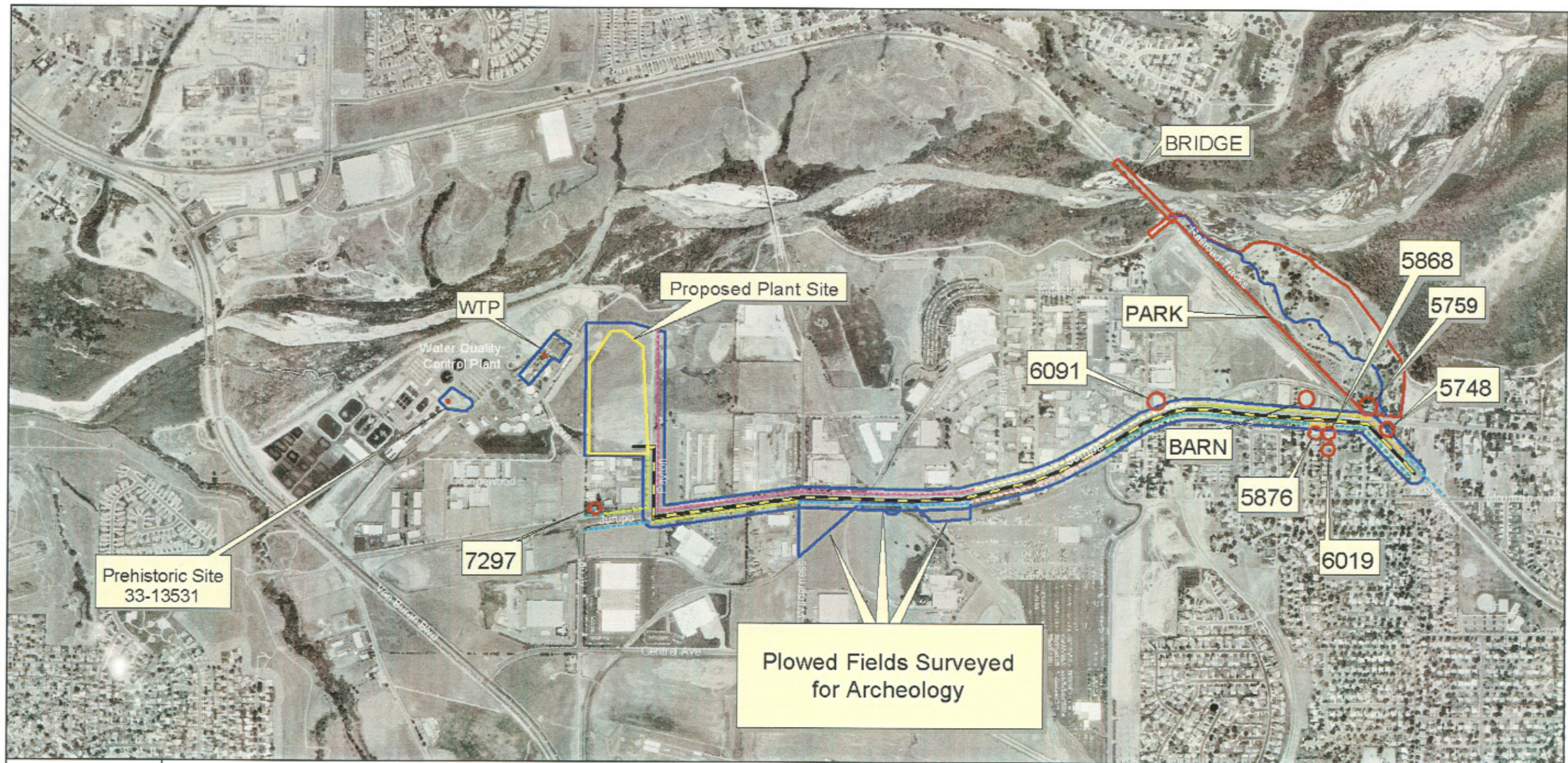
Only three undeveloped parcels, immediately adjacent to and south of Jurupa Avenue, east of Wilderness Avenue held the potential of containing exposed cultural resources. The westernmost parcel, immediately east of Wilderness Avenue is a triangular parcel of open land. The two remaining parcels immediately to the east are narrow stretches of disked soils adjacent Jurupa Avenue. See Figure 2, below, for a depiction of the parcels and all the areas surveyed.

## **FIELD SURVEY FINDINGS**

Following is a characterization of the areas in the vicinity of the power plant project and its linear transmission lines, from the west end of the project generally progressing east to its termination. Figure 3, below, depicts these areas with differently colored lines paralleling the project APE

1. City of Riverside Water Quality Control Plant, a civic industrial complex that evolved into the 1990s around its original 1942 facilities, still intact but converted to office functions. This area is indicated by a red line.
2. Post-WWII residential outlot development on Jurupa Avenue, exemplified by 7297 Jurupa, a c. 1960 Ranch Style home on a generous lot. Indicated by a dark green line. The adjacent “industrial” category is depicted as a light green line.
3. Post-WWII industrial development on Jurupa Avenue, exemplified by several late-20<sup>th</sup> century warehouse-type buildings clustered along the Union Pacific Railroad industrial spur that, from its origin on the railroad’s mainline crossing of Jurupa, curves westerly in and out of proximity to Jurupa Avenue. Indicated by a red line, indicating an “industrial/vacant” category.
4. Post-WWII wholesale- and retail-business development on Jurupa Avenue, exemplified by 6091 Jurupa Avenue, a large Quonset Hut building with masonry front and rectilinear parapet. Indicated by a yellow line.
5. Early 20<sup>th</sup> century residential development on the south side of Jurupa Avenue, originating with the adjacent railroad stop of “Jurupa” northwest of Riverside, exemplified by 1910s and 1920s Bungalow-era residences at 5876, 5868 and 5748 Jurupa Avenue and 6019 Florence Street. Indicated by an orange line.







6. Early 20<sup>th</sup> century agricultural operations along the north side of Jurupa Avenue, exemplified by the surviving 1910s barn in the 5000 block of Jurupa Avenue, now part of a light “industrial” business. Indicated by a light-green line.
7. Early 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial and landscape development of the Santa Ana River basin, exemplified by Martha McLean-Anza Narrows Park entered at 5759 Jurupa Avenue, and the 1904 Union Pacific Railroad bridge in the park just north of the project area.
8. Late-20<sup>th</sup> century residential development of Riverside suburbs, exemplified by housing clustered along the west side of Sheppard Street between Jurupa and Mountain View Avenues, along the project’s transmission lines to their termination at Sheppard and Mountain View. Indicated by a dark-green line

The cultural resources field survey of the APE resulted in the discovery and subsequent recordation on DPR 523 forms, of one prehistoric archaeological site and ten historic properties deemed at least 45 years old, and retaining sufficient integrity to merit NRHP and CRHR evaluation in a reconnaissance survey (see Appendix E).

### ***POWER PLANT LOCATION***

Discussions with staff at the waste water treatment facility and subsequent reading of the cultural resources reconnaissance report produced by Dillon (1995) revealed that the entire 12 acre parcel had been used as a borrow area for the Tequesquite landfill some four kilometers east of and adjacent to the Santa Ana River. The present ground surface of the parcel is several meters below the original surface. Surface visibility was generally very good (near 100%) except for in the extreme southern end of the parcel. Here, seasonal grasses and mustard obscured some of the surface and made visibility about 50%. No significant cultural resources were observed. Transects, approximately 20 meters wide, were walked across the parcel. Several boulder concentrations were more closely examined. Apparently the boulders had originally been below the surface and were left in place during borrow operations. No cultural modifications were apparent on the boulders. The parcel, thus, contained no significant cultural resources.

### ***RIVERSIDE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT (33-13252)***

Immediately west of the 12-acre proposed power plant location, the wastewater treatment plant (Riverside Water Quality Control Plant), including office and maintenance buildings, plus associated “primary clarifiers” and “digesters” of one fixed-dome and one floating dome (“trickling filters” removed c. five years ago), was originally constructed in 1942. The buildings (office and maintenance under one roof system; separate building for garage and storage) are of cast-concrete-and-brick (now painted pink) structure and walls with red barrel-tile roofs, and present a residential-scale Modern/Spanish Colonial amalgam of details. Clarifier fields and digester tanks are fabricated of concrete and steel. Landscaping includes grass lawns, mature shrubbery (one poinsettia as tall as the one-story building), and mature fan palms. Alterations occurred (sympathetic bay-extending additions, window infills with brick, new exterior doors, earth infill of chlorine mixing basins, exterior paint) with capacity expansions based on the city’s

periodic growth episodes (including conversion of the digester silos to shop and storage areas) and the 1942 facilities are now surrounded by later and much larger facilities; nevertheless, the original plant is remarkably intact and well maintained.

The majority of the facility has been developed and little original ground surface is exposed. The archaeological site mentioned by the long-time employee was examined. It consisted of a mass of granitic bedrock with three bedrock mortars on two adjacent boulders. The bedrock has been fenced to protect the resource. The resource was photographed and its location noted. Subsequently it was recorded with the EIC on a DPR 523 form and received the P-Number: **33-13531**.

### ***JURUPA AVENUE***

No prehistoric cultural resources were discovered in the three open areas along Jurupa Avenue; however, the survey did reveal the existence of eight resources older than 45 years within 100 feet of the right of way and a ninth (the Union Pacific Railroad Bridge) a short distance away. These resources were photographed and initial documentation accomplished using DPR Site Form 523 Primary Record and Location Map (see sites records in Confidential Appendix E).

Those resources include:

**(33-13253) RESIDENCE AT 7297 JURUPA:** This is a one-story Ranch Style home under low hipped roof with Wrightian gable vents. Exterior materials are red brick wainscot at front (south) elevation and tan stuccoed walls, composition roof. Windows are horizontal sliding sash and one “Chicago” picture window centered at front. A single attached garage bay, is right of the entry door on the front elevation. The house is in good condition and appears to be among the last remaining from a period when Jurupa Road hosted modest residences on large vegetated lots in this area.

**(33-13254) “KENDALLS” COMMERCIAL BUILDING AT 6091 JURUPA AVENUE:** A large 1.5-story Quonset hut configuration (standard prefabricated curved steel structural members covered with corrugated metal skin, sheet-metal vents along roof center) with buttressed-brick storefront façade (south) facing Jurupa Avenue. It is in good condition with fixed-glass replacement windows, in a post-World War II light industrial area.

**(33-13261) RESIDENCE AT 5876 JURUPA AVENUE:** A one-story frame side-gabled California Bungalow with full-width front porch supported by corner brick columns and battered-wood caps, symmetrical fenestration of central entry door flanked by “Chicago” windows (center fixed pane of each topped by transom of x-pattern panes, central gabled dormer on composition-shingle roof, knee-brace brackets at all eaves, exterior red-brick chimneys flanking both sides. It is in good condition with few alterations (new front door, concrete porch), considerable landscape clutter on single urban residential lot.

**(33-13255) RESIDENCE AT 5868 JURUPA AVENUE:** A one-story frame front-gabled California Bungalow with extended gabled bay (now infilled porch) creating asymmetrical façade, decorative gable-end attic vents under composition shingled roof, knee-brace brackets, exterior

perhaps covered with new siding of #119 washboard pattern. Altered condition (porch infill, new front door, replacement windows not of original size), on single urban residential lot.

**(33-13256) RESIDENCE AT 6019 FLORENCE STREET:** A one-story frame pyramidal-roof “One-Story Foursquare” (identified as “California Bungalow” in a City of Riverside survey) with full-width front (east) porch supported by four slender modified Doric columns, central entry door flanked by 1-over-1 sash windows, stuccoed exterior walls, high-pitched composition-shingle roof and small centered hipped dormer.

**(33-13257) BARN AT 5000+ BLOCK OF JURUPA AVENUE:** A two-story frame barn with central east-west axis and main door facing east under round (half-circle) gable. New siding covers sides and end/gable, but angle-pattern sheet-metal shingles appear to be original as major defining feature. If this is indeed a former agricultural building on its original site, its setting has changed considerably from rural to industrial.

**(33-13258) RESIDENCE AT 5748 JURUPA AVENUE:** A one-story frame bungalow (small ‘b’) with modest Spanish-Pueblo Revival details (textured stucco exterior, flat roof with red-tile parapet copings), decorative trefoil vent in centered triangular parapet accent. Alterations include new aluminum-frame window units.

**(33-13529) UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE SANTA ANA RIVER:** The site is a concrete viaduct of ten round-arch spans carrying the single-track Union Pacific Railroad and Metrolink commuter rail (built by San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad) across the Santa Ana River basin near Anza Narrows on the river. The viaduct is 984 feet long, 17 feet wide, 55 feet at highest point, eight arches are 86 feet across and the two approach arches are 36.9 feet across; its concrete formwork created subtle details in arch bordering, balustrade molding, and curvilinear brackets on certain piers. It was labeled the largest concrete structure in the world upon completion in 1904; it is in excellent condition and still performs its original purpose 100 years after construction.

**(33-13260) MARTHA MCLEAN – ANZA NARROWS PARK:** This “Romantic Movement” park preserves and offers passive recreation opportunities along the rolling grounds of the Santa Ana River basin centered on Anza Narrows, a traditional crossing of the river. Entry gates to the park on Jurupa Avenue reflect Rustic Style design popular in late 19<sup>th</sup> to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century public parks, but could be well-executed recent construction. In the park on a bluff looking north over the Santa Ana River basin, a 1939 cast-metal marker, mounted on a low stone cairn, commemorates the de Anza Trail that brought a Spanish mapping expedition in 1774 from Tubac, Arizona, to San Francisco across this ford on the river. The park appears to have been established at least as early as the 1930s, with various improvements such as paved roads and trails, playground equipment and picnic facilities added through the late 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Its condition is generally good, but its evolution from original designs and facilities to the present appearance should be investigated.



## **MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

The literature review undertaken at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside revealed that no known cultural resources have previously been recorded within the current project area. A walkover survey essentially confirmed the Information Center's findings.

While the reconnaissance survey identified a number of historic-age properties in the project area (houses, barn, commercial building), each of these particular resources exhibits a minimum of significance beyond their value as small stand-alone buildings. Each of these properties will suffer some loss of integrity of "setting" and "feeling" with project installation of adjacent power lines, but commercialization of the Jurupa Avenue strip began that same process long ago. Ultimately, the City of Riverside's Historic Preservation Program wields the greatest recognition and protection potential for each of these properties.

The final recommendation of significance for three of the properties identified: 33-13252 (Riverside Water Quality Control Plant), 33-13529 (Union Pacific Railroad Bridge) and 33-13260 (Martha McLean - Anza Narrows Park) remains professional speculation until an intensive level survey and additional research is performed. However, the Riverside Water Quality Control Plant is a significant surviving complex from the New Deal era, at the local level; the Anza Narrows Park is a significant urban recreation design, at the local level, probably of the same era; and the Railroad Bridge is an outstanding engineering landmark, probably of state if not national significance. The treatment plant would suffer some visual intrusion from the project's adjacent power plant; however, this industrial crowding trend began with the periodic expansion of the plant itself long ago. The integrity of "setting" for the bridge might suffer some impact from nearby power lines; however other power lines and intrusions altered the pre-WWII setting long ago. Project related impacts to the treatment plant and the bridge would be less than significant. Only the park, with its well-designed entrance and landscape very close to the project's power lines, might suffer significant impact from the proposed project configuration. The proposed mitigation measures discussed below would reduce project related impacts to the park to less than significant levels.

The possibility also exists that previously unknown cultural resources, especially prehistoric, will be exposed by construction that penetrates native soils. In this event, the mitigation measures, also described below, would reduce the impacts to a less than significant level.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Because several historic structures and prehistoric cultural resources are known to exist in the vicinity of the project area, the possibility exists that construction of the Riverside Energy Resource Center and related transmission lines will expose previously unknown cultural resources. Therefore, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for archaeology, monitor construction activities that disturb the ground surface. Actual construction areas to be monitored can be determined at the onset of the project by the monitoring archaeologist. That way, areas that are obviously not sensitive for cultural resources, do not have to be monitored. In the event that cultural resources are exposed during construction, the monitor must be empowered to temporarily halt construction in the immediate

vicinity of the discovery while it is evaluated for significance. Construction activities could continue in other areas. If the discovery proves to be significant, additional work, such as evaluation and data recovery excavation, may be warranted.

The monitoring program would lower any potential project effect on cultural resources to a less than significant level, and should include:

- A preconstruction assessment of the project area to examine the study area
- A training class to educate supervisors on the importance of and legal basis for protection of resources; and a class to educate operators on the nature of cultural resources that could be found during construction
- Construction monitoring by a qualified archaeologist with the authority to divert construction in the event of a discovery
- Recording of finds using DPR form 523 as appropriate. Substantial finds may be subject to further evaluation and data recovery investigations, or preferably avoidance
- Evaluation and data recovery investigations will be preceded by an excavation plan to include a burial discovery plan, and consultation with the appropriate agencies and Native American groups
- Plans to curate in perpetuity at a qualified facility, any recovered collection
- Report of Findings summarizing the investigation

The only historic property with the potential to suffer adverse effects from the proposed power plant project is the Martha McLean – Anza Narrows Park (33-13260). In order to retain project effects in the CEQA category of "Less Than Significant with Mitigation," it is recommended that 1) an intensive-level survey and additional research be performed to better understand the nature and origin of the park and associated Anza Trail (by itself a significant resource). It is also recommended that 2) visual effects to the park be minimized by project engineering that explores technical options, such as pole material selection and strategic pole placement, to reverse the cumulative visual effects of additional power lines along the existing transmission corridor. The above elements of the proposed cultural resources mitigation program would reduce project related impacts to the park to less than significant levels.

If these mitigation measures are carried out there will be a less than significant impact to cultural resources as a result of the project.

The CEQA checklist table is provided below:

**Table 2: CEQA Environmental Checklist**

<b>Cultural Resources - Would the Project:</b>	<b>Potentially Significant Impact</b>	<b>Less Than Significant with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less than Significant</b>	<b>No Impact</b>
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?		X		
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?		X		
c) Disturb any human remain, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?		X		

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Director – Cultural Resources

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James Steely, M.S.  
Principal Historian

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**Appendix A**  
Personnel Qualifications  
**Not included: Forms previously submitted to CEC**

**Appendix B**  
Records Search Results  
**Not included: Forms previously submitted to CEC**

**Appendix C**  
Native American Consultation  
**Not included: Forms previously submitted to CEC**

**Appendix D**  
Historic Property Survey Methodology  
and Previous  
City of Riverside Evaluations of 45+-year-old Properties  
in the Survey Area in 2001



## Appendix D

### **CULTURAL RESOURCES Literature REVIEW and PEDESTRIAN RECONNAISSANCE for the PROPOSED RIVERSIDE ENERGY RESOURCE CENTER, Riverside County, California**

#### Historic Property Survey Methodology and Previous City of Riverside Evaluations of 45+-year-old Properties in the Survey Area in 2001

SWCA Environmental Consultants conducted a reconnaissance survey of historic properties in the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) on 22 December 2003. Research continued on these properties and their context through March 2004. The following notes on survey methodology are a clarification to address initial responses to the survey results and accompanying survey report.

A. SWCA performed a reconnaissance survey, not an intensive survey. The former is a planning device, for the client to shape and adjust the undertaking to lessen impact on potentially historic properties. In-depth research and NRHP/CRHR determinations of eligibility were not in the scope.

B. In the course of the reconnaissance survey, SWCA contacted the Riverside planning office and city preservation officer (CPO). The CPO provided a recent nearby roadwork undertaking survey, and directed SWCA to the Riverside Historic Resource Property Information Web site, which for purposes of an APE survey can be searched by address only. In addition, the CPO personally knew the project's area of potential effect (APE) and minimized importance of any properties present, based on the 2001 date of the most recent historic-properties survey work in the general area.

C. Therefore, during fieldwork SWCA noted the addresses of properties that appeared to be 45+ years old and that *retained sufficient integrity for evaluation*. The Jurupa Avenue corridor is a dynamic area economically, so over the years many older buildings have been remodeled beyond recognition from their construction dates. Thus SWCA recorded buildings with recognizable historic integrity, and checked those addresses against the city's database. Buildings without integrity were not recorded because:

1. They had already been considered in a city-sponsored survey, which used recorded construction date as a criterion of methodology (which SWCA did not, basing its reconnaissance survey on existing site conditions).
2. The city's survey and staff knowledge had not identified any NRHP Criteria A or B associations (significant events or persons).
3. They lacked all aspects of integrity save "location."

D. SWCA detected at least four problems with the city's database (other than the inability to view properties, or a survey area, as a group or along a linear APE):

1. The 2001 survey area does not appear to cover Jurupa Avenue west of its 5000 block (although one property, 6344 Jurupa, appears in the city's database but with no statistics). Thus the c. 1960 Ranch House at 7297 Jurupa and the 1940s Wastewater Treatment Plant were not considered in 2001.
2. The 2001 survey used a 45-year-old cutoff, thus no properties were surveyed with construction dates later than 1956. Thus the c. 1960 Ranch Style residence near the power plant was not considered in 2001.
3. The conclusion on some city-surveyed properties—"Therefore, it does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. Furthermore, there are no known associations of this property with significant historic events or persons, nor does the property exhibit any associated archaeological remains or features. Thus, it does not appear to be eligible for the National Register under Criteria A, B, or D. However, under the City's cultural resources ordinance the property is eligible for listing as a City Structure of Merit"—implies that the 2001 survey analysis apparently did not address the *level of significance* in eligibility evaluations, and thus failed to understand that "eligible for listing as a City Structure of Merit" is equivalent to *local significance* under NRHP criteria. If this was not the case, nevertheless this is standard CRM practice, and should have been specifically noted in the 2001 survey methodology.
4. Independent historic communities later annexed by Riverside were not acknowledged for their significance under NRHP Criterion A, in this case the suburban railroad development of "Jurupa" that survives with houses at 5868 and 5876 Jurupa, and 6019 Florence.
5. Martha McLean - Anza Narrows Park did not appear on the 2001 survey, nor as a potentially NRHP/CRHR property in a recent roadwork undertaking survey. This is a highly significant landscape both in relation to the Juan Bautista e Anza National Historic Trail and as a designed landscape of the 1930s. Therefore, the park's omission caused the Riverside database in general to be suspect as not comprehensive and not progressive.

E. Despite prior evaluations (note that even a 1956 evaluation date is "outdated" in 2004), standard CRM and NRHP practice calls for re-evaluation of properties encountered with each new opportunity. Therefore, with respect to existing information:

1. SWCA recorded all reasonable-integrity properties of 45+ years in age;
2. SWCA applied NRHP-prescribed *local significance* to those properties and came to other conclusions than previous evaluations;
3. SWCA did not record historic-age but lost-integrity properties;

4. SWCA went physically well beyond the city's 2001 survey limits;
5. SWCA recorded properties using more up-to-date, progressive criteria than previous city surveys (e.g., local significance, cultural landscapes, historic infrastructure, post-WWII commercial properties, 45-year cutoff brought up to present, etc.).

F. If SWCA's methodology and results do not fit with an intuitive client framework, SWCA suggests two recourses:

1. Contact the SHPO, describe the present undertaking and reconnaissance survey findings, and ask for guidance, or
2. Upgrade the survey to intensive-level as a change in project compliance scope, including development of a Historic Context for historic routes and urban development in the general project area ("characterization" of the undertaking corridor) as a research document, utilizing formal (and subsidized) participation of the Riverside city preservation office.

### **City of Riverside Evaluations of 45+-year-old Properties in the Survey Area in 2001**

**5971 Jurupa Avenue:** The buildings on the property at **5971 Jurupa Avenue** have been significantly altered from their original state and thus lack integrity. Furthermore the buildings have no defining characteristics and thus appear to have no architectural or historical significance. The buildings are not included in the portion of the parcel within the APE.

**5826 Jurupa Avenue:** Building permits indicate that the residence at **5826 Jurupa Avenue** was constructed for W. A. Floyd in 1933. William Floyd (laborer) and his wife Elsie first appear at this residence in the 1934 city directory. Although there are no subsequent building permits, this house appears to have been altered over time with room and porch additions. This altered house does not possess significant features of design or construction, and similar examples are common locally; therefore, it does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. Furthermore, there are no known associations of this property with significant historic events or persons, nor does the property exhibit any associated archaeological remains or features. Thus, it does not appear to be eligible for the National Register under Criteria A, B, or D.

**5876 Jurupa Avenue:** This residence is significant as a good example of a Craftsman Bungalow in the Jurupa area. According to County Assessor's records, this dwelling was constructed circa 1915. However, there is no original building permit on file and the address does not appear in the city directories until 1957-58 with David C. Scott (city firefighter) and wife Mildred as occupants. The building is located along the south side of Jurupa Avenue in the Jurupa Addition No. 1 Tract, which was subdivided in 1908 by the Riverside Land and Irrigation Company. This dwelling may be the earliest remaining structure of this tract and remains relatively unaltered. Although subdivided very early, this tract was developed throughout the 20th century with one-story dwellings in various styles, including Craftsman Bungalow and Post-WWII Vernacular. Only a handful of single-family residences were built before 1950. This

area of Jurupa Avenue is now primarily developed with single family residences with commercial and industrial buildings situated to the north. The house does not possess significant features of design or construction, and similar examples are common locally. Therefore, it does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. Furthermore, there are no known associations of this property with significant historic events or persons, nor does the property exhibit any associated archaeological remains or features. Thus, it does not appear to be eligible for the National Register under Criteria A, B, or D. However, under the City's cultural resources ordinance the property is eligible for listing as a City Structure of Merit.

**5868 Jurupa Avenue:** This residence is significant as a good example of a California Bungalow in the Jurupa area. According to County Assessor's records, the residence was constructed in 1923. However, there is no original building permit on file and the address does not appear in the city directories until 1957-58 with Wilfred S. Scott (employee at Hunter Douglas) and wife, Alice as occupants. The building is located along the south side of Jurupa Avenue in the Jurupa Addition Number 1 Tract, which was subdivided in 1908 by the Riverside Land and Irrigation Company. This dwelling is one of the earliest structures developed in this tract and remains relatively unaltered. Although subdivided very early, this tract was developed throughout the 20th century with one-story dwellings in various styles, including Craftsman Bungalow and Post-WWII Vernacular. Only a handful of single-family residences were built before 1950. This area of Jurupa Avenue is now primarily developed with single family residences with commercial and industrial buildings situated to the north. This house does not possess significant features of design or construction, and similar examples are common locally; therefore, it does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. Furthermore, there are no known associations of this property with significant historic events or persons, nor does the property exhibit any associated archaeological remains or features. Thus, it does not appear to be eligible for the National Register under Criteria A, B, or D. However, under the City's cultural resources ordinance the property is eligible for listing as a City Structure of Merit.

**6027 Sheppard Street:** Building permits on file show that the residence at **6027 Sheppard Street** was constructed by Shields Construction Company for Larry Shields in 1955, but the building first appears in the 1957-58 city directory with Mrs. B.P. Van Houten as occupant. This Post WWII residence has been substantially altered since its original construction and is in poor condition. This house does not possess significant features of design or construction, and similar examples are common locally; therefore, it does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. Furthermore, there are no known associations of this property with significant historic events or persons, nor does the property exhibit any associated archaeological remains or features. Thus, it does not appear to be eligible for the National Register under Criteria A, B, or D.

**6019 Florence Street:** County Assessor's records indicate that this residence was constructed in 1915 which is consistent with the architectural style and period. However, no original building permit exists and the first listing in the city directories for this address is 1957-58 with occupant Quint H. McCoy (retired) and his wife, Mildred. This building has undergone alterations, including a stucco exterior, and lacks its original integrity. The residence house does not possess significant features of design or construction, and similar examples are common locally.

Therefore, it does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. Furthermore, there are no known associations of this property with significant historic events or persons, nor does the property exhibit any associated archaeological remains or features. Thus, it does not appear to be eligible for the National Register under Criteria A, B, or D.

**5808 Jurupa Avenue:** According to building permits, the building at **5808 Jurupa Avenue** was constructed by Shields Construction Company (owner/builder) in 1956, but it first appears in the 1957-58 city directory with United Fiberglass as the occupant. This building does not possess significant features of design or construction, and similar examples are common locally; therefore, it does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. Furthermore, there are no known associations of this property with significant historic events or persons, nor does the property exhibit any associated archaeological remains or features. Thus, it does not appear to be eligible for the National Register under Criteria A, B, or D.

**Confidential Appendix E**  
DPR 523 Site Recording Forms  
**Not included: Forms previously submitted to CEC**